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there is no electric power.

This is the only successful dry-bat-tery fan in the work. Requires no electric wiring. Does away with elec-tric power bills. It generates its own electric power from a 20-cell dry battery and will run all summer without re-charging.

Can be placed anywhere—at the bed-ide, desk, reading table or telephone sooth. Throws a good breeze directly forward, or can be tilted to an angle or instantly made into a wall-bracket

On sale at ALOE'S and nowhere else

8-inch Fan-like cut-all complete with guard, cord and battery for..... \$15

Complete line of Combination Desk and Bracket Fans-and new style Ceiling Fans-at money-saving prices.

Mail Orders Filled If Ac-

companied by the Cash-

A Positive Cure for Dyspepsia and Indigestion



THE EUPEPSIA CHEMICAL CO., 409 Walnut St., ST. LOUIS, NO.



ARSOLUTE GUARANTEE. ny lump in a Woman's Breast is noer and if neglected will always son deep glands in armpit and

III quickly. Address R. AND MRS, DR. CHAMLEY & CO. Offices 201&203 N . 12th St., St. Louis, Mo. SEND TO SOMEONE WITH CANCER

> CINCINNATI VIA

LOUISVILLE

Sleopers and Dining Cars. Ticket Offices: Olive and Sixth and Union Station and World's Fair Grounds.

FRANCE LICENSES 19,880 AUTOMOBILES IN A YEAR.

Surprising Growth of Industry Revealed by Figures the Government Now Makes Public.

Paris, June 4.-Some surprising figures re furnished by the French Government anent the number of automobiles, motor cycles and bicycles licensed in France last year. They show a decided increase in the per of automobiles, also in the number of motor cycles and bicycles.

The total number of automobiles reg-

istered was 19,880, as against 7,200 in 1902. Out of this number 5,546 seated one or two persons, while 14,340 had seats for more than two. In 1902 the small cars (seats for one or two) numbered 2.512 and the larger cars 5.78. The proportion of large cars has increased considerably. In 1859 there were 725 small cars and 546 large

Motor cycles are classed by the French administration with the hicycles, being defined as "velocipedes provided with a motor engine." and heretofore the statistics and not make it clear how many motor cycles there really were. The figures for 18 down so much more as a surprise that thows new light on the possabilities in this branch of the industry. The total number of motor cycles registered in 1903 was 19-816, or only seventy less than the total number of automobiles.

Bicycles, also, are more numerous than ever before, reaching a total of 1.310,222, an increase of 192,481 over the year 1902 and \$26,509 more than in the year 1896.

Second Shock Was Fatal.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

ILEUNew York: June 4.—Robert Murphy, 30

Yours old, an electrician employed by the
New Jersey Central Railroad, was killed
by an electric shock at the Jersey City
roundhouse.

roundhouse.

Murphy received two shocks. The first received him down with sufficient force to firulse the side of his face. He returned to his work, and a moment later received a second shock, which killed him.

It's Easier

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills

and in a very few minutes you will have no further shoughts about either pains or pills, and gan go about your business or pleasure, free from suffering or distress.

"For years spells of nervous headache rolld lay me up for two or three days at time. I have no more such days. I take no Dr. Miles' anti-Pain Pill and in twent united it is usually all gone."

HRS RUTH RECORD, Claremont, N. H.

If you are not satisfied with first box, your druggist will return your money.

OE'S STREET.

is the prescription of a specialist on stomach diseases. Doctors are prescribing the formula in their daily practice as a positive cure for dyspepsia or indigestion. It contains no bromides, morphine, oplum or strychnine, and differs radically from those digestive stimulants which contain whisky or wine, combined with harmful or habit-producing drugs. Eupepsia Tablets has cured hundreds of your neighbors of Dyspepsia, Nervousness, Heartburn, Bloated Stomach, Dizziness, Gas on the Stomach and Loss of Appetite, and there is no reason why you should suffer another day. We guarantee to cure & cases out of 10), and will refund your money if we fail. No other remedy on earth does or can do more, and no other medicine has ever been more openly indorsed.

d such gratifying results from the use of EUPEPSIA TABLETS. In some of the cases of dyspepsia treated by me, that I deem it due to you to acknowledge the same as a perfect remedy for stumach trouble."

A. B. BOLTON, M. D., Ph. D., St Bambridge st., Brooklyn N. Y. wer found anything to equal EUPEPSIA TABLETS, and I cheerfully recommended anything to equal EUPEPSIA TABLETS, and I cheerfully recommended anything to the same trouble of dyspepsia."

E. M. BARHYLE, 472 E. Eighth st., Kansas City, Mo.

NOTE—We have hundreds of other letters, some admitting cures of thirty years standing. We will forfeit \$100.00 if we cannot prove the genuineness of every testimonial we publish. EUPEPSIA TABLETS is not offered as a cure-all, but it will cure Dyspepsia, and is sold by every good druggist or direct for 50 cents. Sample treatment and pamphlet on Stomach Diseases malled free.

Galen Cited as Having Mentioned a Case in Which It Was So Treated.

ANTIQUITY THEORY.

English Physician Declares That if a Disease It Is a Modern One, Whatever the Ancients May Say.

medico, proclaimed it to be such eighteen centuries ago, and modern London is inclined to take the same view of the matter, being engaged in a heated discussion

of the question.

According to one doctor, Galen, in his medical writings, cites the first case on record where love was treated by a physiclan as a recognized form of Illness. This treatment was given by Galen in the Second Century to a Roman lady, wife of the patrician Manippur. All the medical men her allment and gave up her case as in-

Mme, Menippus, as a last resort, sum moned Galen, who had recently arrived from the schools of Asia Minor. He promptly diagnosed the complaint as "love-sickness." Pylades, a handsome young knight, whom the woman had seen once or twice, but did not know, was declared to be the cause of the disease. The beating of the patient's pulse is given by Galen as the only means he had of judging the nature of her affliction. He fails to state, however, what remedies he recommended other than to say that by his "professional discretion he was able to restore her to a better state of mind." He follows this recital with a statement that Cleopatra used one of his cosmetics and found it excellent, thus furnishing the first 'voluntary patient medicine testimonial" known to history.

ANTIQUITY SANCTIONS THEORY. oned Galen, who had recently arrived

"The theory that love is a disease has the sanction of venerable antiquity," says the London Lancet, which has been drawn into the discussion. "Apart from the Greek and Roman classics, it is a commonplace of the Seventeenth Century. The learned German Gregorius Horstius published a long thesis in favor of the contention in Isli, and in 1814 Lamandus supported him in a neatily entitled Latin essay on The Nature of Love and the Cures for Love Madness. Ten years later Ferrand, in Faris, printed a book on The Maiady of Love; or, Erotic Melancholy,"

"The Dutch and Flemish painters of the last half of the same century found in love-sickness' a favorite subject. Some of the paintings of women suffering from this disease are scientifically accurate portrayals of the anaemic condition. Of course, none of these writers and painters had as yet suspected that there is a bacillus of love, though Cupid's arrow, which is as old as mythology, is certainly its antitype."

At Gissen, in Germany, in the Sixteenth Century, Horstius and the savants of Europe engaged in a long dispute upon the nature of love before a large audience of the nobility and gentry. Both sides admitted that the affiliction was certainly a disease, the only question being the form nto the discussion. "Apart from the

nature of love before a large audience of the nobility and gentry. Both sides admitted that the affliction was certainly a disease, the only question being the form it assumed. Horstius maintained that it was a mental disorder, while one of his poponents showed that magic was not yet a dead art by stoutly asserting that it was the result of "poisoning by love philiters and charms." Still another learned doctor was sure that love was an liness that resembled indigestion and could be diagnosed by the irregular and heightened beat of the pulse.

HINDOOS AGREES ON SYMPTOMS.

HINDOOS AGREE ON SYMPTOMS. A British officer in India added fuel to the present discussion by writing home a list of symptoms of "love-sickness" agreed upon by ancient Hindoe writers. These signs were said to be "a peculiar sidelong stare, a languid gait, difficult breathing, stoppage of the heart's action, withering of limbs, cold shivers up and down the back, fever and swoons."

All the Indian poets consider the appearance of drops of perspiration on the cheeks and other parts of the body as one of the most dangerous indications of the presence of the misdy.

and other parts of the body as one of the most dangerous indications of the presence of the malady.

"In one of the old dramas," writes the officer, "a royal lover is afraid to take a birch bark message in his hand lest the perspiration from his paims wash away the message there. All the cures tried by love-sick nations a proved ineffective. In the drama "The Bhavabhuti" the hero, Madhava, tries snow, moonlight, camphor, lotus roots, pagris and sandal oil as remedles, but without effect. The Hindoos were so sure that love was a practically incurable sickness that they permitted a sufferer to do almost anything to prevent himself from dying of it."

DISEASE ONE OF CIVILIZATION.

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DISEASE ONE OF CIVILIZATION.

Few English physicians were found who
believed that love was a sickness, al-

OPEN-AIR CONSUMPTION CURE FOR THE POOR OF NEW YORK

Success of the New Treatment on North, Brothers' Island - Patients Are Given but Little Medicine-Air and Exercise Affords Greatest Relief.

New York, June 4.-Throughout the last winter thousands of travelers in passing up and down the Sound have watched curiously an odd-looking group of men or This curious little company, half a hundred strong, were dressed all in pink, and in a light shade which made them the conspicuous. They were usually busied with some highly incongruous employment.

With the ground frozen hard several of these figures would perhaps be playing croquet, while zero weather woul find them walking about the lawn or reclin ing luxuriously in steamer chairs in the lee of one of the hospital buildings. A

lee of one of the hospital buildings. A picturesque little summer pavillion, open to all the winds of heaven, would again frequently be filled with these pink figures at a time when most New Yorkers were scurrying for shelter.

The explanation of this little out of door colony is very simple, although it is now published for the first time. The Board of Health of New York city has been experimenting with the outdoor fresh-alr cure for tuberculosis. There are at present some fifty-six such patients on the island. It is scarcely far, however, in view of the remarkable results obtained to designate the work on North Brother Island an experiment.

Several patients have already been discharged from the island cured. With practically all the patients the treatment has met with the most gratifying results. The cures which have been worked are the more remarkable since nearly all the patients treated have been extreme cases.

AN EVENT IN MEDICINE.

AN EVENT IN MEDICINE.

The fresh-air treatment, which is gen-erally considered something of a luxury, is given entirely free. It is the first time is given entirely free. It is the first time that any municipality in the world has offered this opportunity to its poor or to deserving patients. The idea of including the treatment among those of the Health Department originated with Dr. Herman Biggs, the well-known bacteriologist.

It is to him that credit is due for the care and intelligence with which the department has been organized, and the remarkable results which have already been obtained. The work is under the direction of several specialists in tubercular dis-

markable results which have already osen obtained. The work is under the direction of several specialists in tubercular diseases. The ward has been examined by scores of physicians who are especially interested in the treatment of this disease and the results are being watched with great interest throughout the country. The open-air treatment is being given an exhaustive test. In other words, the patients are surrounded with every comfort; they are nursed by skilled nurses, while each case is diagnosed and watched by experts in tubercular diseases. It is safe to say that in everything but the natural advantages of the position the treatment given free by New York City is the equal of any similar treatment in the country. It is thought by some that a mountainous district, with a high altitude is preferable, although even his point is in dispute.

is preferable, although even his point is in dispute.

Meanwhile the island, swent by sult breezes and commanding a delightful view, is in many respects a most desirable situation. Some difficulty has been experienced in inducing these patients to take the new treatment. Not understanding its many comforts, and the skill with which all such patients are constantly watched, and tended, many have a dread of facing it. As a matter of fact the tubercular ward is one of the most attractive sanitariums of its kind in the country.

tractive sanitariums of its kind in the country.

The wards or pavilions set apart for this work are large and roomy and especially designed for giving the patients pienty of fresh air and sunlight. A good third of the wall space consists of glass. The wards are fitted with all modern conveniences. The tathrooms are models of scientific cleanliness, as are the kitchens. The cellings are very high, giving the interiors a pleasant effect of spachousness. The pavilions are steam heated, although less attention is paid to temperature than to the quality of the air. The ventilation is considered so important an element of the treatment that the windows are constructed to furnish an unlimited amount of fresh air. Since about a third of the wall consists of glass it is possible, by opening these, to give the patients all the advantages of living out of doors.

COMFORTABLE PAVILIONS.

COMFORTABLE PAVILIONS.

The two pavillons are occupied, one by convalescents and the other by the more dvanced cares. The interiors are ar-

convalescents and the other by the more advanced cares. The interiors are arranged much the same as any up to date hospital. The cots are set in two long rows against the wall, with ample space between for chairs and table. The meals are served on long tables in the middle of the pavillons, between the rows of beds. The patients are visited here at regular intervals, and the results of the physicians' visits are duly recorded on tablets hanging at the foot of the bed.

The general spirit of the treatment is clearly indicated for one thing in the manner in which these individual records are made. It is recognized that much depends upon keeping the patient in a cheerful and hopful frame of mind. There is, of course, the possibility that a patient will rend the report of the doctor's investigation, and from this news become dejected. To obviate this 'the doctors have agreed upon a simple cipher for writing down the result of the day's diagnosis which will be be clear to themselves without enlightening the patient as to his real condition and thereby cause him any unnecessary pain. The subterfuge bespeaks a delicacy and consideration painfully lacking in some public institutions.

The tubercular patients are given very little medicine. The germs of the disease are attacked instead by plenty of good stimulating food, fresh air and exercise. The food problem has received especial attention. It is significant that these tubercular patients of any other disease. One reason for this is the cost of their food. An attempt is made to prepare food which will appeal to these sick men in the hope of enticing them to eat as much as possible.

The life out of doors, of course, tends besides to increase the appetite. The food

of enticing them to eat as much as possible.

The life out of doors of course, tends besides to increase the appetite. The food is served in unusually large portions. Another feature of the diet is the eating of raw eggs. The patient is urged to eat raw eggs, as many as possible, but the diet is not compulsory. Incidentally, it is not unusual for a single pavillon to consume twenty dozen raw eggs in a single day. Certainly no public hospital has ever been run on more generous rules.

RAW EGGS A-PLENTY.

RAW EGGS A-PLENTY. So much depends upon the mental condition of the patient that every effort is made to make the surroundings attractive, and this spirit is carried out in every

ease it is as modern as appendicitis, in

spite of what the ancients have to say

COMPARATIVE DIVORCES

IN CANADA AND THE U. S.

During one generation of thirty-four

years—those preceding the year 1901— the divorces granted in Canada numbered only sixty-nine. In the United States during the same period the number of divorces

upon the subject."

detail. A single instance will serve to make this clear.

A raw egg, as everyone knews, is more or less unpalatable, and, after a number have been eaten, becomes almost leathsome. The nurse in the subercular ward at North Brother Island serves raw eggs with especial care, in order to make them palatable. First, she takes a wineglass and squeezes lemon juice over it, covering the sides. After adding salt and pepper the egg is broken into this glass, and more lemon juice and salt and pepper are used to cover it. The egg may thus be swallowed without being so much as tasted.

It is often found that patients who would

used to cover it. The egg may thus be swallowed without being so much as tasted.

It is often found that patients who would be greatly benefited by the new treatment refuse positively to go to North Brother Island for fear the new treatment will be too severe. The best possible argument for the care which is taken of the patients lies in the fact that at the end of the treatment it is correspondingly difficult to persuade them to go home.

The patients are required to take certain prescribed forms of exercise under the physicians' guidance. The most important feature of this is the breathing exercise, which must be gone through with twice daily. This consists of a series of expansions and contractions of the chest with the body held in different positions. The patient breathes slowly and deeply with his arms at his sides, above his head or extended at various angles.

The physician in attendance, or perhaps the nurse, makes sure that his exercise, which requires about half an hour to go through with, be taken twice each day.

In addition, the patients are encouraged to go through the exercise at frequent intervals. Since this question of exercise is actually a matter of life and death to these unfortunates, there is little trouble in inducing them to breathe pienty of fresh air. At any hour of the day, as a result, one may see the pink-clothed patients, singly or in groups, stretching their arms and filling their chests.

The open-air feature of the treatment is, of course, the most interesting. Briefly, the theory of the new treatment is to efflarge the lungs by intelligent exercise and bring, the diseased cells once more into use. This done, the lungs are feed only with pure air in unlimited quantities, while at the same time the entire system is nourished by plenty of good, wholesome food.

Even in prescribing fresh air, the treatment is not absolutely compulsory. The patients are a magnetism for his patients are a surprisingly cheerful-look-ing to the patients are a surprisingly cheerful-looking colonys and

OUT-OF-DOOR LIFE.

Every effort is made to make the out-ofdoor life attractive to these patients. The door life attractive to these patients. The game of croquet is very popular among them, and their interest is encouraged. The exercise is mild and serves to keep them out-of-doors. Some prefer to walk, and on the district allotted them is well suited for such exercise. In very cold weather these fellows swathe themselves in blankets to keep out the cold, but many of them keep up their regular walks, nevertheless. Several of them last year made it their daily custom to walk a certain distance, passing around several buildings in very exposed positions on the way.

During several of the storms of last winter it was almost impossible to keep one's feet in the face of the wind which blew from the sea, but the men never failed to cover the distance.

At times the snow fell or blew so thickly that their footsters on one part of the

from the sea, but the men never failed to cover the distance.

At times the snow fell or blew so thickly that their footsteps on one part of the track would be completely filled in, so that they must break a new path on each round, but their enthusiasm never failtered and they pushed ahead persistently, when many a strong man would have found it difficult to keep his feet. The energy thus displayed had its reward, and now, with the coming of spring, all of these men are well on their way to recovery.

For the weaker ones the summer, or rather winter, house has been provided, as well as the rows of steamer chairs on the sheltered sides of the pavillons. The men spend hours each day out of doors, even if they have to be literally carried from their beds to do so. They are provided with comfortable rockingchairs, while for the weaker ones there are steamer chairs, and even a form of cot where a patient may be without effort.

The summer pavillon attracts them in all but the severest weather. They are carefully watched to see that they are properly clad. The plnk pajamalike suit is worn over heavy underelothes, while over this in turn are placed several folds of soft blankets. They are never allowed to suffer from the cold.

SOME ACTUAL RESULTS.

The results already obts ned by the experiments are remarkable. There is, of course, a death rate, since some of the natients who are taken to the island are already more dead than alive. From the actual result, however, Doctor Biggs stysthat he feels justified in saying that unless a natient be in quite the last stage of the diseases, and if he have any vitality left, he will be cured by the new treatment. A number of men who wont to the island to day is an old Scotchman, 71 years of age, who was taken to the hospital on a stretcher three months ago. For the first few days he was unable to stand or even sit up. To-day he is strong looking, bronzed from exposure to the air, walks several miles dally and expects soon to be discharged.

The results are particularly remarkabl

though one Londoner said, "If it is a dis- ; been less than 2,000 in this country-reduced, in other words, by 668,000. Were these figures reversed-if Cana dians had outnumbered our divorce decrees by ten thousand times, relativelywould we not be looking upon our "Lady of the Snows' with something of the re-gard bestowed upon the Biblical scarlet woman? Yet no especial opprobrium, na-tionally speaking, has been attached to

in support of this claim he brings forward the customs of the less developed races of the world to prove that love in its higher sense is unknown to them. He points out that among the savage tribes of Australia one girl is as good as another in the sight of a wooer, because they "all look alike" and have the same degree of intelligence. The Dyaks imprison their young girls for seven years in a cage, so that they may be bleached to a light yellow by the sun and come out with small feet and hands. The bushmen and their wretched women are so brutalized by the hardships of their life that the sexes come to resemble each other, and love for an individual is not known.

"Therefore," concludes the writer, "If love is a sickness it is a development of civilization, because, in spite of fairy stories to the contrary, the savages cannot and do not 'fall in love' as more refined peoples do. Love-sickness is certainly a mental complaint in any event, and a low intelligence cannot suffer much from it." Here a trivial excuse, spider-webby in its validity, may serve as a pretext for separation. But in Canada it is a much more serious affair. Only one cause, the Scriptural, may be taken as ground for legal separation, and then the mitter is not left to the indifferent, insignificant weighing of a local Justice of the Peace, or even to the courts; it is made the concern of Parliament, both houses of which must pass the bill who is entered by counsel in behalf of his client.

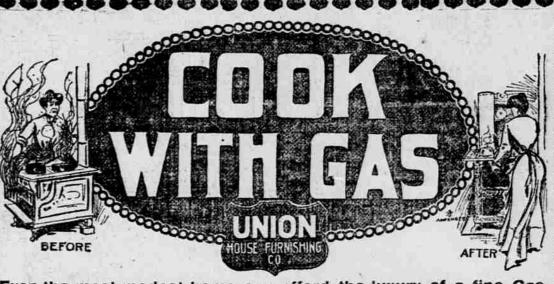
In addition, published notice of intention to apply for divorce, giving name of applicant and accused, with ground of accusation, must be inserted for six months in two newspapers published in the applicant's residential town, as well as in the Canada Gazette, the official Government organ.

As a further bar, the cost of securing a divorce is so high, that few people of the lower classes can afford it. The fee varies according to the eminence of the counsel retained, but the average cost, including trayelling expenses—for both applicant and accused must appear at Ottawa, the seat of Government, when the bill is heard—Government fee, solicitor and counsel fees and so on, is not less than \$500, and oftener reaches \$1,000 or more.

If similar stringent laws were in yoge nore serious affair. Only one cause, the

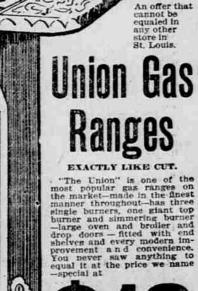
more.

If similar stringent laws were in voge in the United States there might be fewer hasty marriages, at least—that fruitful source of grist for the divorce mill.



Even the most modest home can afford the luxury of a fine Gas Range at THE UNION'S LOW PRICES and EASY CREDIT TERMS. All you have to do is to point out what style of Gas Range you want. We do all the rest-send out the Gas Range, make all gas connections free of charge and see to it that the Gas Range works properly and gives absolute satisfaction. Here's our Great Offer:

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factured by the only exclusive gas range factory in the country. This is the Gas Range that is used exclusively by the Laclede Gas Company in their Cooking demonstration in the different parts of the city. It is on sale at the office of the Laclede Gas Company as well as at The Union and you can make your selection at either place. Price of Eclipse Gas Ranges

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CASH OR HOUSE FURNISHING CO. OUT OF THE HIGH-

AND 8TH ST. S.E. GORNER ****

> NOT IN THE HIGH-PRICE CLIQUE.

ONE DOZEN BUGS COST \$350,000,000

RENT DISTRICT.

That Is Estimated Damage Which Twelve Insects and Their Progeny Do to Crops.

FOES OF WHEAT AND CORN.

Droughts May Be Combated by Irrigation, but Before the March of Swarms of Insects Farmers are Powerless.

Washington, June 4 -- A dozen insects will cost the United States \$350,000,000 this year. The chinch bug will draw \$100,000,000 of this amount, the grasshopper will take \$50,000,000 and the Hessian fly will call for at least \$50,000,000 more. Three worms that attack the cotton plant will assess the farmers for \$50,000,000, and the potato bug will eat \$5,000,000 worth of its favorite garden produce. Ten millions of dollars is a moderate estimate of the injury that will

moderate estimate of the injury that will
be done by the apple worm. The caterpillar that makes cabbage its specialty
will destroy \$5.09.000 worth of crisp green
heads. The estimates, which are conservative, are as follows:

Chinch bug 109,000,000
Granhopper 50,000,000
Hessian fy \$0.000,000
Wester 10,000,000
Grain wevil 10,000,000
Army worm 10,000,000
Army worm 10,000,000
Cabbage worm 10,000,000
Cabbage worm 10,000,000
Boll weevil (cotton) 20,000,000
Boll weevil (cotton) 20,000,000
Boll weevil (cotton) 20,000,000
Boll weevil (cotton) 20,000,000
Boll warm (cotton) 50,000,000

reproduction. Nothing can be Jone in a conflict with an adversary which is capable of having a billion descendants in a summer!

The chinch bug is only a third of an inch long. Originally it fed upon wild grasses, but when civilized man planted wheat the cereal salied its taste, and it soor became the foe of bread-producing crops. It gets into the funnel-shaped part of the leaf where it joins the stalk, and sucks the sap until the plant dies. The bugs, multiplying at a rate almost inconceivable, attack a whent field in armies which carpet the ground, and when the wheat has been harvested they fly to the corn.

Everybody knows the grasshopper, which in the East is a familiar but harmless insect. In parts of the West, however, it is a serious menace to agriculture, and in a "had year" will easily do more than \$100.000.900 worth of damage. It is the true locust, celebrated in biblical and other history, and in the United States ranks as the worst enemy of man, except the chinch bug. It is a foe most dreaded by farmers over extensive areas. Droughts they may combat by irrigation; from tornadoes they may take refuge in celiars, but before the march of swarms of grasshoppers they are helpless. The plague arrives, and as if by magic the crops are swept from the face of the earth.

MILLE'S KICK WAS FATAL The chinch bug is only a third of an inch long. Originally it fed upon wild grasses, but when civilized man planted wheat the cereal suited its taste, and it sort became the foe of bread-producing crops. It gets into the funnel-sh-ped part of the leaf where it joins the stalk, and sucks the sapuntil the plant dies. The bugs, multiplying at a rate almost inconceivable, attack a wheat field in armies which carpet the ground, and when the wheat has been harvested they fly to the corn.

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In the year 1775 the Hessian troops, engaged by the British as auxiliaries, landed

of the earth.

In the year 1776 the Hessian troops, engaged by the British as auxiliaries, landed on Long Island. They brought straw with them for their horses, and in it were eggs of the insect which has since become known in the country as the Hessian fly. Three years later the nest began to make itself troublesome in the neighborhood of the landing place, and since then it has spread westward.

Barring the chinch have it is the worst on

MULE'S KICK WAS FATAL. Farmer Picked Up Dead After

Attack of Animal. Columbus, Ind., June 4.-Robert M. Rocolumbus, Ind., June 4.—Robert M. Robert Meling place, and since then it has spread westward.

Barring the chinch bug, it is the worst enemy of the wheat, making its first appearance as a finy magnot at the base of the young plant and sucking its juices. Eventually the plant is weakened and destroyed, and the magnot is transformed into a dark colored gnat, closely resembling a small mosquito.

The army worm, one of the most dreaded of the insect foes of the farmer, is a

